separate sides, and the at least one second side represents a respective side opposite to the at least one first side.

3. The interface arrangement according to claim **1**, comprising a selection means (**120**) adapted to control the at least one array of light sources (**131**, **132**) to emit light from a given light source (D_{em}) during a specified interval (T**0**).

4. The interface arrangement according to claim **3**, wherein the processing unit (**110**) is adapted to cause pre-charging of at least one detector (D_{ph}) in the at least one array of light detectors (**141**, **142**) in coordination with the light emitted from the given light source (D_{em}) such that the pre-charging is initiated at least a threshold time (T**3**) prior to a start of the specified interval (T**0**).

5. The interface arrangement according to claim **4**, comprising a digitizing unit (**150**) configured to receive measurement values (V_x, V_Y) from the at least one array of light detectors (**141**, **142**) and in response thereto deliver digital data (D_{FB}) to the processing unit (**110**).

6. The interface arrangement according to claim **5**, wherein the processing unit (**110**) is configured to initiate the emission of light from the given light source (D_{em}) no earlier than after that (T**4**) digital data (D_{FB}) representing the initial measurement value (V_1) has been received by the processing unit (**110**).

7. The interface arrangement according to claim **5**, wherein the processing unit (**110**) is configured to control the at least one array of light sources (**131**, **132**) such that each light pulse (Λ_{emX}, Λ_{emY}) has a duration (T**0**) exceeding a conversion time of the digitizing unit (**150**) for producing the digital data (D_{FB}) based on the received measurement values (V_x, V_Y).

8. The interface arrangement according to claim **5**, wherein the processing unit (**110**) is configured to cause pre-charging of at least one detector (D_{ph}) in the at least one array of light detectors (**141**, **142**) in coordination with the light emitted from the given light source (D_{em}) such that the pre-charging (T**2**) is terminated no earlier than a delay time (TD) after expiry of the specified interval (T**0**) during which light is emitted from the given light source (D_{em}), the delay time (TD) representing a conversion time of the digitizing unit (**150**) for producing the digital data (D_{FB}) based on the received measurement values (V_X, V_Y).

9. A mobile terminal for processing digital data, characterized in that the terminal (T) comprises the interface arrangement according to claim **1**.

10. A method of generating input commands to a mobile terminal having: a display device (D) adapted to present visual information to a user, an array of light sources (**131**, **132**) arranged along a first side of the display device (D) and configured to transmit light pulses (Λ_{emX}, Λ_{emY}) over the display device (D), and an array of light detectors (**141**, **142**) arranged along a second side of the display device (D), the array of light detectors (**141**, **142**) being configured to receive a part (Λ_{inX}, Λ_{inY}) of the energy in the transmitted light pulses (Λ_{emX}, Λ_{emY}), the method comprising:

controlling the array of light sources (**131**, **132**) such that a respective light pulse (Λ_{emX}, Λ_{emY}) is repeatedly transmitted from each source (LX**1**, . . . , LXn; LY**1**, . . . , LYm) in the array of light sources (**131**, **132**) according to a predefined sequence,

receiving information pertaining to light energy registered by the detectors (PX**1**, . . . , PXn; PY**1**, . . . , PYm) in the array of light detectors (**141**, **142**), and based thereon

determining whether or not a light-obstructive object is present on the display device (D) between the light source (D_{em}) and at least one light detector (D_{ph}), characterized by

recording an initial measurement value (V_1) registered by at least one detector (D_{ph}) in the array of light detectors (**141**, **142**) prior to transmitting the light pulse (Λ_{emX}, Λ_{emY}), the initial measurement value (V_1) representing an ambience light intensity, and

determining whether or not a light-obstructive object is present on the display device (D) based on the initial measurement value (V_1) and a secondary measurement value (V_2) registered by at least one light detector (D_{ph}) during emission of light from the source (D_{em}).

11. The method according to claim **10**, comprising controlling the at least one array of light sources (**131**, **132**) to emit light from a given light source (D_{em}) during a specified interval (T**0**).

12. The method according to claim **11**, comprising pre-charging at least one detector (D_{ph}) in the at least one array of light detectors (**141**, **142**) in coordination with the emission of light from the given light source (D_{em}) in such a manner that the pre-charging is initiated at least a threshold time (T**3**) prior to a start of the specified interval (T**0**).

13. The method according to claim **12**, comprising:

digitizing measurement values (V_X, V_Y) received from the at least one array of light detectors (**141**, **142**), and

producing digital data (D_{FB}) in response thereto.

14. The method according to claim **13**, comprising initiating the emission of light from the given light source (D_{em}) no earlier than after that (T**4**) digital data (D_{FB}) representing the initial measurement value (V_1) has been received by the processing unit (**110**).

15. The method according to claim **13** comprising controlling the at least one array of light sources (**131**, **132**) such that each light pulse (Λ_{emX}, Λ_{emY}) has a duration (T**0**) exceeding a conversion time for digitizing the measurement values (V_X, V_Y).

16. The method according to claim **13**, comprising pre-charging the at least one detector

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